SUBJECTS.

the Paliport farm be collected in as many instalments as there were kist months in the year, and also that non-agricultural income beyond a certain limit be taxed.

He concluded by inviting the attention of the Government to the hardship caused to the people by the levy of tolls, and on the desirability of connecting the proposed Quilon-Trivandrum Railway with Alwaye, provided it did not impair the financial stability of the State.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

2. With a view to facilitate transactions, the value of the current coins of the State should be adjusted in such a way as to make their exchange into British coins easy.

Mr. M. M. Verghese (Member, Kottayam Trading Classes) said that the coins which passed for legal tender in a State must be such as could be exchanged with ease, and the Travancore coins offered difficulties in the matter of mutual exchange. The Travancore Rupee was a coin which existed only in imagination and on paper. The difficulty in converting Travancore coins into British currency was causing considerable vexation and inconvenience to the people, especially to those who had commercial dealings with the outside world. To remedy this difficulty, he suggested (1) that the Sircar Rupee might be done away with, (2) only the British Rupee, Travancore Chackram and Cash might pass for legal tender hereafter, and (3) the British Rupee be valued at Chs 32 and 1 Chakaram at 12 cash. The temporary inconvenience which might be experienced by the Audit Department in adopting the new system of currency, when compared to the lasting benefits derived, was nothing.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

Removal of the difficulties often experienced by the public with regard to the Travancore silver coins.

Mr. Ramaswami Meenakshi Chettiar (Member, Nagercoil Trading Classes) said that the silver coins in the State were dissimilar as regards impression and weight and that considerable difficulties were being experienced by the people in the matter of exchanging them. They were refused in the markets; and in the treasuries, whence they had been originally disbursed, they were returned defaced. The supply of copper coins was insufficient to meet the demand. The Member proposed the following remedial measures :—

(1) That prompt action should be taken by the Police and other officers to check the spread of counterfeit coins.

(2) That only experienced men should be appointed in the Mint and new machines be obtained to manufacture coins without any difference in value or weight.

(3) That copper coins should be supplied on a large scale.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

SUBJECTS.

(4) That a standard of all the State coins should be kept in all the public offices.

(5) That the treasuries be instructed to disburse copper coins in exchange, to the value of five rupees, to every applicant, who might apply for the same.

(6) That the people should be supplied with copper coins in exchange for silver in all markets and other public places till the currency difficulty was over.

The Member further said that any delay in taking steps to remedy the evil, would cause the spread of the British coins and minimize the currency of the local coins.

Dewan's reply.—The Member has correctly described the existing evils. Action is being taken to remedy them.

3. Suggesting the issue of cheques by the Trivandrum Major Treasury, for monies paid into it, on the Major Treasury at Alleppey.

Mr. S. Ganapathy Pillai (Member, Trivandrum Trading Classes) stated that most of the articles for daily use were brought to Trivandrum from the ports of Alleppey and Cochin and that more than 12 lacs of rupees had to be transmitted to Alleppey every year as the value of these articles. At present, payment of 8 lacs of rupees was made by cash remittance at the serious risk of the local bankers. They wanted the help of the Government in this direction, and he suggested that the Major Treasury at Trivandrum might receive money and issue cheques on the Alleppey Treasury. He pointed out that, if his prayer was acceded to, the Government would in no way be a loser, but only a gainer, for a thousand rupees was spent annually for taking down 10 lacs of rupees from the Alleppey Treasury and a part of this expense could be saved, even after deducting the extra expenditure, if any, that might be entailed on the Government by the issue of cheques as suggested.

Dewan's reply.—The revised Account Code provides for the purpose.

II. Main Heads of Revenue.

(i) Land Revenue.

4. That the *cherikal* lands which are now dealt with as *thanathuchitta* lands should be registered on a reduce rate of tax for paddy cultivation.

Mr. R. Krishna Panicker (Member, Peermade taluk) said that the *cherikal* lands could be cultivated only once in 12 years and the income derived from cultivating them was not at all encouraging under the existing conditions. At the recent Settlement they were recorded as *thanathuchitta* lands and assessed as such, to the great inconvenience of the ryots. The present assessment rate, 3 fs. per acre, was 5 times that of the original, but the recent order of the Government that all *thanathuchitta* lands should be assessed at not less than 5 fs.

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